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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A293

Harper defended the Communist Party in a statement to the President of the United States.

James Imbrie, supporter of Communist fronts over many years including the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. Member of national committee of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Erich Kahler, supporter of Communist program of American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Member of national committee of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Robert W. Kenny, former president of Communist-controlled National Lawyers Guild. Sponsor of numerous Communist fronts, including National Committee To Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, member of national committee of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

John A. Mackay, sponsor of Communist fronts such as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Daniel G. Marshall, former president of Los Angeles National Lawyers Guild. Sponsor of Communist fronts such as National Committee To Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs.

Dorothy M. Marshall, supporter of many Communist fronts, including the west coast Communist newspaper, the People's World. Defender of the Rosenbergs, she is a member of the national committee of Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Prof. Alex Meiklejohn. Not only has he affiliated himself with Communist-front organizations, he has denounced the Supreme Court for its conviction of the top Communist leadership. He has been one of the most vocal leaders of the campaign of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to abolish the committee.

Rev. A. J. Muste, a pacifist, he has lent his name to certain Communist organizations over the last 25 years. As chairman of the recently formed American Forum for Socialist Education, he refused to answer questions about the part Communists or the Communist Party played in its formation. Justine Wise Polier, a onetime member of the Communist-controlled National Lawyers Guild.

Clarence C. Pickett has affiliated with Communist-front organizations over a number of years.

Ben Shahn has sponsored organizations such as the American Continental Congress for World Peace which was held in Mexico City in 1949. This congress was designed to support the Soviet foreign policy and condemn America's. An artist, he has contributed his works for use by the Communist Party in its publications.

Paul Tillett, a supporter of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which has led the Communist campaign to abolish the committee.

Aubrey Williams, a supporter of Communist fronts who refused to answer questions when questioned by a Senate committee.

which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

This measure is, you might say, a "pet subject" of mine. Bills identical to H.R. 1232 were introduced by me in the 83d, 84th, and 85th Congresses, but no action was taken on them. It is my fervent hope that the 86th Congress will see fit to enact this legislation into law.

We have academies for every branch of our armed services so that we may have officers with the best military training available. No one will argue that this is not as it should be. However, I think we will all agree that the cold war of today is no less important to our security than the military. Upon the shoulders of our diplomatic corps rests the job of preventing a hot war. Does it not logically follow that those charged with the duty of carrying on our relations with foreign countries should be given the very best training in this field that we can provide?

In 1958 I sent a questionnaire to my constituents which included this question: "Do you favor the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy to train our Ambassadors, consular and diplomatic representatives for foreign service?" The response was 86 percent in the affirmative. In addition, many newspapers throughout the country have indicated, through editorials, their support for this legislation. The Long Island Daily Press, the leading newspaper in my area of New York, has on several occasions come out in strong support for this idea.

It is my honest belief that a Foreign Service Academy is a "must," and I am confident that the people of the United States agree. I take this opportunity to call upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs to act on this legislation and to give the members of this body an opportunity to vote on same.

isters of Nashville in accomplishing this purpose.

Through the years American Negro leadership has fondly regarded Emancipation Proclamation Day in a sense somewhat comparable to the Jewish regard for the first Passover. Each of these events did mark a turning point in the status of involuntary servitude of the two peoples, but other factors in the two situations prevent the analogy from being carried much further. In each instance, however, a man plays a dominant role. Abraham Lincoln, of course, is the keyman in the Emancipation Proclamation. The text of the proclamation and the date of its issuance are of immense significance, but limited when taken alone as grounds for action today. Mr. Lincoln's attitudes and motives as well as the political and social atmosphere of his day must also be examined.

Even a cursory study of Abraham Lincoln's speeches and writings reveal an astoundingly contemporary attitude, and motives which were at times more pragmatic than altruistic. Due consideration must be given to Lincoln's temperament and personality. Scholars of all opinions seem to agree that Lincoln was decidedly conservative in every respect. He was persistent but not impetuous. He was a man of deep sympathies and broad understanding but it could hardly be said that he allowed himself to be carried away at any time. For example when Lincoln campaigned against Stephen A. Douglas for Senator, (1858) Douglas rode about the State of Illinois in a private car with his political retinue. In contrast to this, Lincoln rode in crowded coaches or in freight cabooses to deliver his speeches. Now, of course, some would argue that this reflected Lincoln's superior showmanship and that he identified himself with the people, while Douglas did not. But such cannot be said of his continued disregard for his clothing and personal appearance. It was the usual thing to find him clad in an ill-fitting suit, unpolished boots, and battered stove-pipe hat in which he carried piles of papers. Clothes and social niceties simply did not interest Lincoln. Yet in his work as a lawyer he paid attention to every detail to the point of meticulousness.

When we consider Abraham Lincoln as a man, it is quite in character for him—even at the age of 25—while a member of the Illinois State Legislature to studiously avoid association with abolitionists. The national controversy of abolitionists versus slaveholders frequently caused emotions to reach fever heat. However in 1837 when the legislature passed resolutions condemning abolition societies, Lincoln together with Dan Stone, a colleague, entered a protest in which they said slavery was "founded on both injustice and bad policy, but that the promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than abate its evils." This statement should be considered side by side with the fact that he never allowed himself to become identified with any religious denomination, but was a constant Bible reader and his life was lived on an exceptionally high moral plain. This morality was true even during his youth on a wild frontier with ruffians as neighbors and companions. Lincoln was an anomaly. He tried to occupy a position on the burning issue of the day which became increasingly difficult to do.

In the years 1847-49 Lincoln served in Congress from Illinois. In January 1849 he offered Congress a proposal to abolish slavery in Washington, D. C., on three conditions. They were that (1) emancipation was to be gradual, (2) compensation was to be made to slaveholders for the loss of their slaves, (3) the act would not go into force unless approved by vote of the citizens of Washington, D. C., in special election. This measure failed and his influence as a Whig

### The Emancipation in Retrospect Prospect

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 19, 1959

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address delivered for the Emancipation Proclamation Day celebration of the Nashville, Tenn., Baptist Ministers' Union at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, Monday, January 5, 1959, by Maynard P. Turner, Jr., Th. D., president of American Baptist Theological Seminary:

#### THE EMANCIPATION IN RETROSPECT PROSPECT

There is no virtue in looking back merely for the sake of looking back. In fact to "live in the past" is a symptom of emotional deficiency. On the other hand, to examine the past in order to secure sounder footing for positive action in the present, and to plan wisely for the future, is an obligation upon the leadership of any given time or place. It is hoped that this presentation shall be of some assistance to my fellow min-

### H.R. 1232: A Bill To Create a U.S. Foreign Service Academy

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. BOSCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 15, 1959

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, on January 7, 1959, I introduced H.R. 1232 to create a U.S. Foreign Service Academy